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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 872)

Name of Candidate	ABHIJEET SINHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22839
Center	Distant learning	Date	2/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The "Outcome Budget" reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert "Outlays" into "Outcomes". Explain. Also, discuss why the potential of outcome budgeting remains untapped in the Indian context.

"आउटकम बजट" वस्तुतः "आउटलेज़" (परिव्यय) को "आउटकम" (परिणाम) में बदलने के लिए सरकार के प्रयास को दर्शाता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि आउटकम बजटिंग की क्षमता भारतीय संदर्भ में क्यों अप्रयुक्त बनी हुई है?

Outcome Budget is a result oriented budgeting mechanism that ~~focus~~ has been proposed by 2nd ARC

Current budgeting mechanism measures in terms of Outlays or ~~AA~~ result in term of monetary terms. However it leads to issues like :-

i) Ground level performances are weak

ii) Output of actual variables like change in education level, health, etc is not captured.

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Outcome budget, in contrast, measures impact upon these real outcomes that can be tangibly measured.

Other benefits

1. Ground level performances of visible output like learning outcomes for RTE scheme improves
2. Reduces scope for corruption
3. Allows greater citizen participation and civil society via Social Impact Assessment
4. Govt can make Evidence based policymaking
5. Greater credibility of govt

Hence, states like Delhi have adopted outcome budgets and Indian govt is

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also adopting it.

Potential remains untapped because :-

1. Database of govt. is weak to measure real outcomes.
2. As 2nd ARC shows, corruption in Outcome Oriented Budgets are also seen
3. Civic participation in SIA, is weak & can be collusive in nature
4. States are yet to adopt it.
5. Budgetary Targets are announced in montary terms.
6. Opposition from status quo

Hence way out is to adopt it in phases & to have database system as recommended by Tyagi committee & better independent fiscal council to ensure ~~it~~ Outcome Budgeting is adopted well.

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2. What is agroforestry? Discuss its potential in making agriculture sustainable and viable. In this context, discuss the salient features of National Agroforestry Policy.

कृषि वानिकी क्या है? कृषि को संधारणीय एवं व्यवहार्य बनाने में इसकी क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कृषि वानिकी नीति (नेशनल एग्रोफरेस्ट्री पॉलिसी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Agroforestry refers to a practise of conjoining agriculture with plantation of tree crops. National Forest Policy, 1988 institutionalised its adoptation in India.

It is of various types:-

i) Farm Forestry → Planting trees in farms
ii) Social Forestry → on Public lands.
iii) Agroforestry on marginal lands & canal sides.

Potential impact on Agriculture

1. Sustainability
→ Agro forestry provides readymade Organic Manure

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to agriculture & raises the fertility of soil
→ It reduces water run-off & recharges groundwater
→ Checks against weeds & pests

2. Viability
→ Increases total agricultural output due to fertility rise
→ Diversifies total production
→ Hedges against any price shock to crops.
→ Horticulture crops which have higher growth buoyancy can be grown & exported.
→ Helps in Doubling farm income
→ Raises forward linkage to industries like paper.

3. Other benefits
→ Landless farmers can reap benefits of social forestry
→ Increases Community Participation & reduces friction

National Agroforestry Policy, 2014 aims to promote agroforestry, expand linkages with Market, boost export of Agroforestry Products, augment value addition, raise fertility of soil & enable inclusive use of Agro forestry.

There is also need to extent Agriculture Extension Programs & better awareness efforts & private participation to boost the sector.

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3. Comment on the problem of rising Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in India, with particular reference to public sector banks. Examine the effectiveness of the steps taken by the government in recent times to deal with this problem.

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंकों के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत में गैर-निष्पादित परिसंपत्तियों (NPAs) की बढ़ती समस्या पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा हाल में उठाए गए कदमों की प्रभावकारिता की समीक्षा कीजिए।

NPA refers to the Banking assets on which Principle & Interest payment have been delayed 90 days past maturity period & credit

Recently, NPA (gross) has seen a surge to 9.5% of total advances.

Reasons

1. The 2008 financial crisis was debt-led growth. But, as growth dipped, capacity Unutilisation grew & demand reduced & they turned into NPAs.
2. Balance sheet problem of private (70% capacity utilisation)
2. Recent Asset Quality Review tests.

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4. Role of wilful defaulters
5. Double Financial Repression (Economic survey) + banks.
6. Problems in Infrastructure sector (Policy Paralysis, etc) & Steel Sector dumping by countries like China (1 lakh crore NPA in steel)

The bulk of NPAs are in Public sector (14% NPA) due to greater Infrastructure lending by Public sector, social banking, politically driven decision & inadequate accountability.

NPAs has created multiple issues like possible Run off banks, decline in Total Credit (-5% to Industrial sector in FY 2016-17)

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losses returns to govt & other shareholders, weak monetary transmission & delays in meeting Basel Norms.

Recent steps like Passage of Banking Ordinance, Bankruptcy Act (2016), allowing NBFCs to invest in stressed assets, amendment in DRT Act, 100% FDIs in ARC have been taken. Also, Indradhanush Program.

Benefits → Helps to tackle NPAs on case by case basis, Act of Bankruptcy also improves EODB, Indradhanush helps in increasing independence & has been recommended by Nayak committee.

Cons → creates Moral Hazard, increases the likelihood of a financial crisis. Plus, ARCs have seen only 4K-5K crore investment

And overall NPA is continuing to worsen.

Hence, additional steps like strategic Disinvestment in PSBs, action against Wilful Defaulters is required

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4. To address the issue of unemployment, we need a multipronged approach and not just a focus on growth. Examine the statement in the context of various measures taken by the government in this regard.

बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए हमें बहु आयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है, न कि केवल वृद्धि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की समीक्षा कीजिए।

Unemployment and Jobless growth has become one of the biggest challenge as seen by decline in Employment elasticity & rise of Unemployment to 5%. (Labour Bureau) ~~despite India being~~. Plus, female labour participation has declined to 27%. (IMF) & disguised unemployment remains at 35%.

This has happened in spite of India being one of the fastest growing

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countries ~~and~~ (6.6% in 2016-17)

~~Hence~~, growth is unable to tackle this because of growth being limited to skill intensive sectors (IT, BPO), decline in sectors like Textile which are labour intensive & substitution of capital for labour due to technologies like Artificial Intelligence.

Hence, unemployment taking also requires :-

i) growth of labour intensive sectors - like Textile
ii) skilling workers (Skill India)
iii) investment in construction sector
iv) suitable Technologies which increase employment.
v) Manufacturing led growth (Make in India)
vi) Increasing Startups &

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~~Some measures~~
Self Help Employment
(Startup India, DAY-NRLM)

vii) Increasing MGNREGA expenditure

viii) Having a better unemployment management system (National Career Services Portal)

Some steps like Make in India, Skill India, MGNREGA, career services portal have already been take.

But, we also need Labour Reforms as proposed by Law Commission, increasing skilling in rural areas & providing incentives to private by increasing

expenditure in PMEGP to boost employment

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5. Nuclear power has a great potential in India to supplement and in the longer term even substitute coal based power as base load. Discuss. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India in order to achieve nuclear energy self-sufficiency.

नाभिकीय ऊर्जा में भारत में बेस लोड (आधार भार) के रूप में कोयला आधारित ऊर्जा का पूरक बनने और यहां तक कि दीर्घकाल में कोयले को प्रतिस्थापित करने की भी महती संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Nuclear Power produces electrical energy using fission of heavy unstable isotopes like Uranium-238.

It has great potential because :-

1. Nuclear fuel like Thorium are available in plenty in Monazite Sands.
2. Fast Breeder Reactors can produce technically energy continuously
3. ~~Nuclea~~ A potential of 30k MW - 60k MW has been independently estimated by Uranium based plants.

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4. Nuclear fusion can produce virtually infinite energy.

5. Coal, in contrast, has limited reserves (expected to last 200 years), is polluting and import dependency is rising.

6. Nuclear has lesser variability of power. However complete dependence on Nuclear is difficult because it is highly expensive (>Rs 10/kwh), can release radioactive pollutants (Fukushima), requires more water & Uranium is limited in India.

That is why, world in general (Japan, Germany) is moving away from Uranium.

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Steps Taken

1. 3 stage Nuclear Power plan
2. Development of Fast Breeder Reactor in Kalpakkam.
3. Recent plan to develop 7k MW PHWR Nuclear fission plant Indigenously.
4. Nuclear Deals with USA, UK, Australia, Japan, etc to provide assured fuel supply.
5. Enrichment capability is being enhanced in Hyderabad
6. Nuclear Liability Act, 2010 was enacted to incentivise private involvement
7. Recent proposal for 10GW & other PSUs in NPCIL.

In addition, we need to arrange land Acquisition concerns in Jaitapur, Kundankulam to allow Private Parties to set up

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6. The agriculture sector needs government support but loan waivers are not the solution. Discuss the statement in the light of recent developments in India.

कृषि क्षेत्रक को सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन ऋण माफी इसका समाधान नहीं हैं। भारत में हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Loan waiver refers to agricultural loans being waived off."

Recently, it was announced by numerous states like UP (50K crore), Tamil Nadu, etc.

Loan waiver help in:-

1. Reducing farmer debt.
2. Checking farmer suicides (1.5 lakh in 20 years)
3. Reduces liability off the banks balance sheet & Increases 'Crowding In' of fresh loans (Eco Survey)
4. Helps to increase farmers consumption, & may help

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in Doubling farm Income by 2022.

However, it has many cons like :-

1. Creates Moral Hazard & may lead to farmers defaulting on future loans.
2. Disincentivises banks from making fresh loans to farmers.
3. Increases financial debt of govt & creates Crowding out due to high fiscal Debt (eg. 2001 waiver of 60K crore worsened F.D to 6.5% of GDP)
4. Opens up a Pandora's Box of similar demands.
5. It is regressive system & most bank loans are to richer farmer.
6. Creates greater uncertainty.

in banking system, reduces investment rating of Banks & may disincentivize investment flow.

Altogether, Economic Survey Estimates that it has a negative impact even on Consumption & Aggregate Demand (2008 waiver → reduced Aggregate Demand by 0.8% of GDP)

Thus, farmers need alternative supports like :-

i) Marketing Reforms → marketing APLM Act

ii) Infrastructural support → irrigation, rural roads.

iii) Expanding credit & Insurance

iv) Land reform.

v) Extension services like via M-Kisan, etc.

There will have greater Long Run Benefits

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7. What are the objectives of District Mineral Foundation? Discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for this institution to achieve its desired objectives.

जिला खनिज फाउंडेशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इस संस्था के लिए अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने हेतु उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके समाधान की आवश्यकता है।

District Mineral Foundation are district level institution created by Miner & Minerals Act, 2015 to pass on a share of ~~roy~~ mining royalty for the local development under a scheme called PM Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana. DMF objectives are to enable Inclusive growth, ensure that local population are taken care of, provide infrastructural support like funds for school, health centers, sanitation facilities, as well as Institutional benefits like helping in

Gender Equality, Sustainable growth, community development, etc.

It also allow ~~for~~ common public to participate in governance and increase cooperation between Industries and people & help in utility of industries.

Another silent aim is to check against Naxalism which has grown due to excessive mining in tribal areas.

Challenges required to be addressed

1. DMF is headed by collector & has predominant role of district administration which creates a pro-

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government bias & has inadequate local participation

2. It does not objectively denote the areas where funding is to be done

3. It does not follow an Outcome based approach

4. Recent developments from Jharkhand show that actual expenditure out of DMF is low. & funds remain unutilised.

5. Weak synergy with Panchayats is seen.

6. CAG report shows capacity of states to utilise such funds are limited.

7. Reports of corruption in use. Hence it requires more civic participation, more transparency & objectivity as well as linking it with Panchayats support to maximise INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

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8. What factors explain India's poor merchandise export performance in recent times? Enumerate some recent measures taken by the government to help boost merchandise exports.

कौन-से कारक हाल के दिनों में भारत के खराब पण्य निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करते हैं? पण्य-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए, हाल के कुछ कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Merchandise exports have fallen to around 300 billion $ from a high of about 310 billion $ seen in 2014.

Factors

1. Weak world economic growth (~3.5% ⇒ lower that targeted 4%)
2. Protectionism rising in countries (eg. EU rejected Indian mangoes on SPS criteria of WTO)
3. Competition from other countries like Vietnam & Bangladesh, especially in

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Textile sector.

4. Decline in fuel prices has reduced the ~~price value~~ ~~price~~ price value of Petroleum Products, India's largest export.

5. Traditional markets like USA, UK are facing more uncertainty (Brexit)

6. Structural reasons like Weak ~~Export~~ Port Infrastructure, labour laws, electricity shortages, delays in getting permits, etc.

7. Appreciation in real value of Indian rupee.

8. Ban on Iron Ore exports from India

9. Controversy around Beef exports

Recent measures

1. Foreign Trade Policy (2015-2020) was unveiled
2. Schemes like Niryat Bandhu Scheme to increase skilling of exporters.
3. 7 countries have been added to Focus Market Scheme (4 Africa)
4. 100 products have been added to Focus Product Scheme.
5. Merges of Export programs under MEIS
6. TEIS (Trade Export from India Scheme)
7. Ratification of TIR convention
8. FTA with Australia, EEU & RCEP (ASEAN+6) is being negotiated
9. Sagarmala plans to increase port capacity
10. Documents for exports have been reduced to 2

However, additional measures like Improving Labour laws, EODB, FDI in export sectors are also required

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9. Despite numerous health hazards associated with traditional cooking energy fuels, access to clean cooking in India still continues to be a luxury. Discuss. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government to make it accessible along with the challenges faced in the process.

पारंपरिक रूप से भोजन पकाने के ईंधन से जुड़े कई स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरों के बावजूद, भारत में स्वच्छ ईंधन तक पहुंच अभी भी विलासितापूर्ण बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इसे सुलभ बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों और इस प्रक्रिया में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Traditional cooking energy fuels like Cow Dung, Biomass, Wood, etc have dominated traditional Indian kitchen & 50% homes still depend on them (NSO)

Health hazards

1. Soot from these fuels cause Respitary diseases like Bronchitis & kill around 5 lakh women (Lancet) every year.
2. ~~Carbon~~ Releases Carbon Monoxide which can cause breathing issues & can kill a person
3. SO_x, NO_x released cause Skin Inflammation &

Pulmonary diseases.

Other issues

1. Promotes Deforestation
2. Black Carbon released increases Global Warming
3. Increases chances of fire related burning issues.
4. Takes greater time in cooking & impinges women empowerment.

In spite of these ~~due to~~ access to clean fuels like LPG, Kerosene, etc remain limited due to :-

i) Higher upfront costs
ii) Kerosene sees about 65% leakage (Economic Survey)
iii) Gas based grids are not present
iv) Documents required for

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availing support are missing
v) An inertia of status quo.
Thus, it remains luxury

Steps taken

1. Ujjwala yojana → 20.5 crore LPG connections released (June 2012)
2. Pahal Scheme for LPG subsidy
3. Give It Up campaign for better targeting
4. DBT based subsidy in Kerosene
5. Ganga Urja Yojana → Gas Pipeline

Challenges faced

1. Limited financial inclusion → DBT difficult
2. Last mile infrastructure to extend benefits like gas pipeline missing
3. Ujjwala → Monthly payment are high & become unaffordable
4. Corruption in distribution
5. Targeting difficult
6. Opposition from PDS
7. Inertia to change

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10. Taxing agricultural income is an idea whose time has come. Critically discuss.

कृषि आय पर करारोपण वह विचार है जिसका समय आ गया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Agricultural Income Tax has been proposed by NITI Aayog recently to tax farmers with >1 crore income.

Benefits

1. Increases tax collection of the govt & checks fiscal Deficit (due to high Tax Base)
2. Agricultural Income has been used as a means of Tax Evasion (NITI) by presenting other income as Agricultural Income. Hence, Tax Evasion reduces
3. ~~Criteria~~ Criteria of >1 crore annual income increases Inclusivity and Parity

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~~vis~~ with Urban households are richer. farmers are taxed.

4. Taxation increases accountability of govt (Economic Survey) & would help in empowering people.

5. Has been recommended by committees like Dalwai committee to use tax for greater agricultural expenditure

Issues

1. Shifting of Tax to poor farmers may take ~~a~~

2. May increase unemployment in agriculture if ~~co~~ increased ~~tax~~ cost due to tax leads to tenants being fired

3. Reduced agricultural profits may curtail agricultural investment & hopes of doubling farm income become more difficult.

4. May hurt corporate farming ~~and~~

5. It could impact food processing industries.

6. ~~Estimates~~ ~~show~~ Tax could only transfer the money being used to evade taxes to other areas.

7. As wealth tax example shows, the costs of raising taxes may outweigh the benefit.

Hence, we need to

start on a Pilot Basis.
And, agricultural income from real estate in farms should be targeted first. And only then it should be expanded.

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11. Dismantling of administered price mechanism for fuels is being deemed as a significant piece of economic reform. Analyse. Also, discuss how the recently introduced dynamic fuel pricing can prove to be beneficial for both the OMCs as well as consumers.

ईंधन के लिए प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र की समाप्ति को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना जा रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि हाल ही में प्रस्तुत गत्यात्मक ईंधन मूल्य निर्धारण (डायनेमिक फ्यूल प्राइसिंग) उपभोक्ताओं के साथ ही OMCs के लिए किस प्रकार लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो सकता है।

Administered Price Mechanism APM on Petrol, Diesel was introduced to check consumers from the impact of price volatality.

However, APM led to many issues like delay in disbursal of subsidies to Oil Marketing Companies.

Hence, recent dismantling of Petrol & Diesel can have multiple benefits like :-

1. Subsidy expenditure on fuel (once made 2 lakh crore) would reduce & bi'cal

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Deficit declines.

2. Reduces distortion in market economy and increases efficiency.

3. Oil Marketing Companies losses can be checked.

4. ~~Urban~~ Elitist Bias, in wake of, Petrol & Diesel mostly being consumed by rich would reduce

5. & Reduces smuggling to countries like Bangladesh.

6. Allows Private retailers & increasing competition.

7. Increased OMCs profits helps in better explorations.

Recent dynamic fuel pricing helps, in multiple benefits:

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Consumers

→ Reduces sudden jump in prices

→ Helps consumers to spread their purchase of fuel instead of waiting for a particular time.

→ Gain from entry of more firm & better competition.

Benefit to OMCs

→ Can price ~~of~~ fuel ~~for~~ more ~~effici~~ efficiently.

→ Increases profits of OMCs.

However, this needs to go simultaneously with other reforms like different OMCs charging different prices to

have more benefits of competition.

12. Ensuring that buildings comply with green norms will require much more than current arrangements. Analyse. Also discuss the relevant features of the new building code issued by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency in this context.

यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भवनों द्वारा हरित मानदंडों का पालन किया जाए, वर्तमान व्यवस्था से काफी अधिक की आवश्यकता होगी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उस संदर्भ में ऊर्जा दक्षता ब्यूरो (ब्यूरो ऑफ एनर्जी एफिशियेंसी) द्वारा जारी की गई नवीन भवन संहिता की प्रासंगिक विशेषताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Green buildings are ~~required~~ the buildings which reduce Energy use, have minimal water consumption & have lower carbon footprint.

The current norms of GRIHA ratings, Building code of 2005 have been less than effective due to
i) less awareness
ii) ~~High~~ Capacity & govt

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to implement such norms remains weak.

iii) financial incentives are inadequate

iv) weak participation from Private Developers.

v) High cost of setting up Rainwater Harvesting & Solar Panels.

Hence, other measures like

i) Greater Central financial Assistance (CFA) for Solar Panels is required.

ii) Introduction of Net Metering is needed

iii) 2nd ARC → 3rd party auditing

iv) Simple 1 page rules should be

published online.
v) Need to participate with Private companies like Tata Green Homes

The new Building Code ~~helps~~ plans to augment Rainwater Harvesting capacity in new homes, use ~~star~~ better star rated energy appliances, promotion of Indoor gardens & sensitization of people & accountability of builders.

There are welcome suggestion but clear earmarking of time goals & financial support from

govt would help so India long way in making itself GREENER.

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13. Given the worsening of air quality in National Capital Region, discuss the need for Graded Response Action Plan against air pollution and the challenges in its implementation.

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता की खराब स्थिति देखते हुए, वायु प्रदूषण के विरुद्ध ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (श्रेणीबद्ध अनुक्रिया कार्य योजना) की आवश्यकता और उसके कार्यान्वयन में आड़े आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Graded Response Action Plan is a step by step policy approach introduced by MOEF to check against air pollution. ~~It takes~~

It categorises steps based on intensity of pollution. eg.

* Low pollution → controls on brick kilns

High pollution → greater frequency of public transport, shutting Badarpur Thermal Plant

* Extreme pollution → Odd Even Policy

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Need

1. Air pollution in Delhi has ~~has~~ reached the highest level in the AQI index
2. 13 out of 20 top polluted cities are Indians (WHO)
3. Until 2016, Delhi was the 2nd most polluted city of the world
4. 12 lakh annual pollution related deaths occur in India (Lancet)
5. Graded action plan also helps in laying a clear policy, increases transparency & accountability of govt.
6. It ensures extreme steps like Odd-Even Policy are not taken on ad-hoc basis.

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Challenges

1. Steps like Increasing Public Transport frequency warrants more capacity addition.
2. Closure of Thermal Power Plants may lead to Power Crisis
3. Brick kiln regulation could destabilize construction industry.
4. Rerouting of commercial vehicles increases fuel usage, raises cost and inefficiency.
5. Crop Stubble Burning remains one of largest pollution agents & taking action against it requires other states support
6. Requires support of common people to maintain crackers ban.
7. Opposition to odd - even like policies on ass
8. Growing Urbanization & Immigration in Delhi.

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14. A new disease emerging in any part of the world is a global threat. In the context of "zoonoses" and "emerging infectious diseases", analyse the risks for India. Also, identify the structures in place and measures required to combat these risks.

विश्व के किसी भी भाग में उभरने वाली नई बीमारी एक वैश्विक खतरा है। "जूनोसिस" (zoonoses) और "उभरते संक्रामक रोगों" (emerging infectious diseases) के संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए जोखिमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन जोखिमों का मुकाबला करने के लिए आवश्यक विद्यमान संरचनाओं और उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

The recent pandemics nature of many diseases like Swine flu, Bird flu, Ebola ~~that rapi~~, MERS, SARS that rapidly flow from one country to another has raised concerns across the world.

Risks for India

1. High population density may ~~make~~ explode a disease anywhere in country to affect the entire ~~coun~~ India;

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due to their contiguous nature
2. Warm Environment that promotes spread of disease
3. Inadequate Health infrastructure (1.3% of GDP Public Health expenditure)
4. Low literacy levels (73%)
5. Open borders with (Bangladesh, Nepal)
6. Diseases like Ebola have little or no cure
7. ~~Private~~ India has highest no. of Livestock in world (15%) & diseases like swine flu can easily spread.

Structure in place.

1. More screening mechanism on International Borders have been but
2. Research institutes like Vims

Institute in Pune to engage in R&D

3. International collaboration with WHO & recently created ~~catalyst~~ CEPI for vaccine development

4. Measures required

1. High health expenditure
2. All airports & ports should be equipped with better scanners
3. Sanitation program using
4. Private CSR expenditure & involving NGOs like Rotary foundation.
4. R&D in vaccine development
5. Greater International collaboration
6. Training to ~~Hea~~ Doctors & Nurses.

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15. There is a growing recognition that efforts should not be limited to post-disaster relief and reconstruction, rather development paradigm should integrate disaster risk reduction strategies. Discuss in the context of India.

यह मान्यता दृढ़ होती जा रही है कि प्रयास, आपदा पश्चात् राहत और पुनर्निर्माण तक नहीं सीमित होने चाहिए, बल्कि विकास प्रतिमानों में आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण संबंधी रणनीतियों को भी समन्वित करना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Disaster Management is a combined Process of Preventing, Mitigating & Adapting to Disasters.

However, ~~At~~ Mitigation & Adaptation which involves Post-disaster relief has received bulk of attention. ~~[illegible]~~ and Preventing Disasters are not adequately focussed on.

Benefit of Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction

→ Reduces the vulnerability to disasters.

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→ Checks against ~~Enviro-~~ Disaster Refugees.

→ Risk reduction minimises economic losses.

→ ~~Post-disaster~~ Enhances Right to live with Dignity (Article 21) & minimises loss to life and limbs

→ Also, as 2nd ARC shows, post-disaster relief do not include appropriate practices & discrimination in refugee camps; inadequate basic sanitation facilities, etc are present.

Thus, Sendai framework for Disaster Management (2015-2020)

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rightly focuses on Increasing Risk Resilience & Understanding Risks. It has also been reiterated by National Disaster Management Policy, 2016 ~~also~~.

Hence, reduction strategies need to be prioritized like :-

1. ~~B~~. Developing Micro-Zonation analysis of disasters
2. Making common people aware about ~~what~~ right techniques.
3. Keeping NDRF, etc on alert.
4. ~~Better~~ Augmenting Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) capabilities
5. Making SDMAs functional
6. Developing local land plan.
7. ~~Right~~ Construction practice

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As CAG report shows, wherever ~~the~~ Risk Reduction was followed (eg. Orissa's recent cyclone), damage was minimised.

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16. The emphasis on TRIPS plus by developed countries is contrary to the position and interest of developing countries like India. Discuss.

विकसित देशों द्वारा ट्रिप्स प्लस (TRIPS plus) पर दिया जा रहा बल भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों की स्थिति और हितों के विपरीत है। चर्चा कीजिए।

'TRIPS +' is a framework of discussion under the WTO for negotiation of service.

It includes provision like :-

1. ~~20yr~~ More than 20 years of Patent
2. Checks on government procurement that discriminate against foreign supplier
3. Stringent labour & Environment norms
4. Limits on Evergreening & Compulsory licensing.

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TRIPS + have been demanded by Developed Countries under Doha Round of Talks in WTO & recently even in RCEP, Japan & Australia were pushing for its inclusion.

However, developing countries like India are opposing it because as it is contrary to their interests as :-

1. Developed countries enjoy comparative advantage with respect to ~~High~~ Technology Intensive products, ~~applicability~~ & TRIPS + would unduly favour them at the cost of

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developing countries.

→ Stringent labour & environment & procurement laws would reduce competitiveness of developing countries who lack basic infrastructure

→ ~~Com~~ Curbing compulsory licensing & Evergreening may cause Health Havoc & would price health products out of poor's reach.

Thus, developing countries under Doha Round of Talks are adamant not to include any stricter provisions which they believe is antithetical to TRIPS principles. ~~For~~

Further even bodies like 'Medical Sans Frontiers' has

warned India that TRIPS + may harm its generic medicine industry

Hence, TRIPS + should be shelved for now.

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17. Coherently dealing with security threats facing India requires deeper operational synergies among the army, navy and air force. Discuss in the light of the latest Joint Doctrine for Indian Armed forces. Also, delineate the reasons for resistance to the idea of a joint Chief of Defence Staff over the years.

भारत के समक्ष विद्यमान सुरक्षा खतरों से सुसंगत रूप से निपटने के लिए सेना, नौसेना और वायु सेना के बीच परिचालन संबंधी गहरे तालमेल की आवश्यकता है। हाल के जॉइंट डॉक्ट्रिन (भारतीय सशस्त्र बलों के लिए संयुक्त सिद्धांत) के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कई वर्षों से जॉइंट चीफ ऑफ डिफेंस स्टॉफ के विचार के प्रतिरोध के कारणों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The proposed National Security Doctrine covering all 3 wings of the military would enhance cooperation among them

Deeper cooperation can help to tackle many of the security threats like terrorism, Border Threats, Cyber warfare, etc due to:-

1. It reduces duplication of efforts
2. Increases collaboration & reduces friction between the

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wings.

3. Reduces the time taken in arriving a decision & initiate a quick response

4. Enshrines accountability of each wing

5. Help in quick mobilisation of troops (Cold start Doctrine)

As the ~~recent~~ Kargil war showed, absence of cooperation between Army & Air Force may lead to inefficient & inadequate attacks.

Also, Pathankot ~~terror~~ Air Force terror strikes necessitates need for quicker response.

It will also help in better Intelligence, ~~opportunities~~ ~~and~~ more sharing of data and can help in launching

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a more Accurate offensive strike.

Thus, committees like Thekatkar committee have pressed for an Integrated Theatre Command.

In spite of recommendation by Naresh Chandra committee, Kargil Review committee, a Joint Chief of Staff is still facing resistance because:-

i) Services like Air Force, Navy & Coast Guard argue that it could lead to domination by Army.

ii) Bureaucracy opposed to a shift in balance of power to Military

iii) Threat of a Military Takeover & Martial Rule.

iv) Lack of clarity over the terms & conditions of CDS (e.g. 4 stars vs 5 star)

Nonetheless, it would help to synergise coordinate & increase motivation & CDS should be adopted.

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18. Over the years, laws dealing with money laundering have proved to be less than effective. Briefly discuss the statement in the context of government's proposal to make money laundering a separate criminal offence. Also enumerate the recommendations made by FATF to combat money laundering.

पिछले कई वर्षों में, मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग से निपटने वाले कानून अल्प प्रभावी सिद्ध हुए हैं। मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग को एक पृथक अपराध बनाने के सरकार के प्रस्ताव के संदर्भ में इस कथन की संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग का मुकाबला करने के लिए FATF द्वारा की गई अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Ans Money laundering refers to a process where Black ~~co~~ money is converted ~~transformed~~ into white or legitimate money using 3 steps of :-

i) Placing
ii) layering
iii) Integration

Money laundering have had multiple laws like PMLA Act, 2002 ; FEMA Act, 2000 ; FERA Act, Unlawful Activities Act, 1967 but they have been

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less than successful because of lack of synergy, difficulty in identification of laundered money.

Thus, as CAG report shows, money laundering has kept on increasing and new tools like P-notes are being utilised to do so.

The govt proposal to make it a separate criminal offence would thus help in raising stringent penalty, increase accountability of authorities, raise awareness & would increase coordination

FATF is an international ~~and~~ inter-country agency to counter against

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Money laundering:

It's recommendations include Harmonising of global laws, prescribes minimal punishment, raises awareness about misuse of equity market, prescribes for ~~merger~~ & integration of agencies & calls for International Database.

Money laundering not only causes tax evasion but also helps in Corruption & Terror financing. It must be actively curbed. Benami Act, 2017

is a good way to start, but other steps like banning ₹ notes are also required.

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19. State the reasons which render Critical Information Infrastructures (CII) a preferred target of attack from state and non-state actors. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in order to secure its critical information infrastructure.

उन कारणों का वर्णन कीजिए जो अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना (क्रिटिकल इनफॉर्मेशन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: CII) को राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं के आक्रमण का मुख्य लक्ष्य बनाते हैं। साथ ही, अतिसंवेदनशील सूचना अवसंरचना को सुरक्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

~~Crit~~ CII refers to ~~poto~~ infrastructure like Hospitals, Nuclear Power Plants, Defence installation etc. that ~~b~~ are critical to any Economy.

However, a recent Wannacry shows they are more vulnerable ~~b~~

Reasons :-

1. ~~They~~ Attack on CIIs can cripple the entire nation. Hence, they are more targeted

2. eg. Wannacry attack on UK's

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NHS (health system) had a multiplier effect. Hence, visibility of such attacks & total impact rises making them a prefered target

2. Easier to find 'moles' in such organization by Disgruntled employees.

3. ~~Ho~~ CIIs work of on embedded ~~st~~ system which are procured from multiple levels & are easier to tamper.

4. Chances of spreading a message by attacking CIIs are higher (eg. Pak hacker attack on IT websites)

5. To achieve political goals (eg. Stuxnet virus attack

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on Iran nuclear program
→ to maintain power ~~assymetry~~ assymetry)

Steps Taken

1. National Cyber Security Policy, 2013 was put in place
2. Creation of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Center (NCIIPC)
3. CERT-IN to have a dedicated ~~Policy~~ institutional framework.
4. CERT-Fin to protect banks.
5. NTRO & IAC to ~~AO~~ have greater coordination
6. 2 factor authentification requirements by RBI on financial firm.
7. HRD ministry's ISEA program to increase R&D.

Apart, additional measures like training Skilled personnels, National Social Media Policy, Air Gapping is needed for more security.

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20. In the context of recent developments briefly explain the issues involved in the Doklam area. What are the challenges that India faces in the management of border with China? In this context, also identify key steps taken by India over the years.

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में डोकलाम क्षेत्र से जुड़े मुद्दों को संक्षेप में समझाइए। चीन के साथ लगी सीमा के प्रबंधन में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में भारत द्वारा उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Doklam is a triangular area in Bhutan contested by China.

Recently, Indian & Chinese troops saw a 3 month faceoff over construction of roads by China in region.

Issues involved

→ Bhutan rightly claims Doklam to be its part ~~highlig~~

It highlights the 1988, 1998 & treaty to maintain a status quo.

→ China claims it to belong it to China; by highlighting

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a 19th century treaty with Britain.

→ India however claims that Chinese intention is more to :-

i) Try and choke Siliguri corridor of India that connects it with North East

ii) Coerce Bhutan into accepting its authority.

Challenges India faces

1. Geographical → Regions like Ladakh suffer from freezing temperatures while Arunachal is forested area.

2. Border problem → China does not accept McMahon line & has captured Aksai Chin region ~~(= nothing to~~

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3. Parliamentary Standing Committee → India has 35% shortage of Borders Infrastructure in China borders

4. Lack of Integrated Borders Command and One Border, One Force principle derives & is not being maintained

5. Growing Chinese infrastructure on its side of borders.

Steps taken by India

1. Border Road Organisation has undertaken road development in the region.
2. Old airstrips like Daulat Beg Oldie are being restarted.
3. Bhupendra Hazarika Bridge
4. A military hotline between DGMO of India & China to diffuse tension
5. A permanent border representative group is working on issue
6. Cooperation with China on BRICS, SCO, etc to diffuse tension

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9	12.5	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

भारत के राजनीतिक एकीकरण में मुगलकालीन उपलब्धियों की महानता वस्तुतः वास्तुकारों, कवियों, इतिहासकारों, चित्रकारों एवं संगीतकारों के कार्यों की भव्यता एवं सुंदरता से अभिव्यक्त होती है, जो उस काल में फले-फूले। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Mughal period was a period of stability, unity and in general tolerance throughout India that ruled India from 15th century - mid 19th century.

The political unification of India is seen in the way almost entire India from North West frontier to Southern states (Godavda) to Eastern India (upto present Bangladesh) were in the territory of policies of Akbar also brought alliance with other states like

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Rajputana & Pahari kingdoms

A similar greatness was seen in Artistic region.

Architect

→ New massive buildings like Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort at Agra, Delhi were made using Red sandstone

→ Marble became the shining new tool as seen in Taj Mahal

→ In addition, secular buildings like Fatehpur Sikri, Tomb of Salim Chisti, donating land to Golden Temple, etc were made.

Poets

→ Poets like Abul Fazl, Faizi, Malik Muhammad

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Jayasi, Iqbal (Urdu) were important as well as kings themselves like Babur & Jehangir who wrote their own autobiographies.

Historians
→ Humayunnama, Badshahnama, Ain-e-Akbari, etc were written by Abul Fazl, Gulbadam Begum among other. Autobiographies were written (Tuzuk-i-Jehangir)

Painters
→ Jehangir was an accomplished painter
→ Akbar himself propagated Karkhanas for painting & took like Calligraphy, Engraving developed.

Musicians
→ Tansen, Baiju Bawra, Hamir Khusrau were important

Hence, diversity rowed reds for INCREDIBLE INDIA,

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2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.

पारंपरिक रूप से, भारत ने स्थानीय पारिस्थितिक दशाओं एवं अपनी स्थानिक जल आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार विविध प्रकार की जल संचयन (वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग) तकनीकों का विकास किया था। उदाहरण सहित पुष्ट कीजिए।

Water harvesting is a technique to conserve water locally. It was an important tool in a Monsoon dependent and agriculture dominated India.

Based on intensity of rainfall, population demand & local culture, many practises originated to conserve water

eg

1. Farm based water storage units were made → eg. Khadins in Rajasthan

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to provide water to crops.

2. In Rain deficit regions of Rajasthan & Gujarat, artificial water storage units like Tankas, Bawli wells were made using stone works

3. Sometimes, Royalty also made large artificial ponds like in Keoladeo National Park & in Udaipur

4. In Eastern India, Ahar-Pyne system was used to check against floods & provide canal irrigation

5. In Northeastern India,

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natural structures like Bamboo based water transport system were used in Meghalaya.

6. In South India, ponds were common e.g. Kakatiyas in Andhra region.
Even temples of south (Dravida) necessarily had ponds.

7. In addition, wells were common throughout India.

Some practises started in the ancient history itself as seen by irrigation structure in Harappa & continued even during Mughal times & British period (e.g. Ganga Canals)

In the modern period, a similar watershed Development is required & practises like Project Jal Sanchay & Bihar be emulated

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3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18वीं सदी के यूरोप की साम्राज्यिक प्रतिद्वंद्विताएं भारत में भी देखी गई। कर्नाटक युद्धों के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Imperial rivalries were a common occurence in the 18th century due to capturing and competition of ~~to~~ have trade, colonialistic ambitions, local warfare & nationalistic ambitions.

Most important rivals in the period were Britain & France who fought against each other numerous wars. 7 years war (1756 – 1763) is the most important during the period & the war extended to Indian (Carnatic) region

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as well.

In Carnatic wars, British & French sided with opposing factions and & expanded the political friction in order to drive their own advantage.

Thus, French under Dupleix wanted Chanda Sahib as the leader of Carnatic region while British were against him & favoured the status quo.

Similar in Hyderabad, French sided with Muzaffar Jung while British opposed his position.

This led to 3 Carnatic wars.

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In the 1st Carnatic war and 2nd Carnatic war French defeated British & Chanda Sahib & Muzaffar Jung were made the rulers.

However, the 3rd Carnatic war saw entry of Robert Clive, who defeated ~~French~~ & French & Chanda Sahib & Arcot was captured. This was resonated internationally as British defeated French overall in 7 year war.

The British - French rivalry though continued in some other regions as well e.g. Mysore → Tipu Sultan was supported by French.

Nonetheless, eventually, British reigned supreme.

However, in the process, Indian kingdoms became caught in rivalry were victimized via Subsidiary Alliance & lost sovereignty

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4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.
भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान 1916 का लखनऊ सत्र विभिन्न कारणों से एक ऐतिहासिक घटना थी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Lucknow session of 1916 was an annual session of Congress that was formed under the background of a divided (Moderates & Extremists) congress.

It was watershed because:-

1. Moderates & Extremists reconciled this differences & united for a common cause of Independence
It was facilitated by death of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who was against any merger & due to role of Annie Besant & Tilak.

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2. Congress & Muslim League came together for common cause

Importance

i) The jointness was instrumental in launching the Khilafat – NCM movement & in passage of Montagu-Chemsford reforms.

ii) However, demand for a Separate Electorate was also accepted by Congress, which ultimately led to demand for Pakistan & partition.

3. Annie Besant & Tilak became important leaders and Home Rule League movement was launched.

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It had a considerable success in raising the demand of freedom by the masses and helped launch a successful Rowlatt Satyagraha & NCM.

4. The ~~Ass~~ unity in political India was somewhat helpful in reducing the communal riots in the period.

5. The unity also helped Gandhiji, a new leader who had just returned from South Africa, to be acceptable to all parties & this in turn led to Satyagraha, mass movements & Indian freedom.

Thus, Lucknow session altered the course of Indian history forever.

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5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.

जस्टिस पार्टी द्वारा आरंभ किए गए सुधार देश में सकारात्मक सामाजिक कार्यवाही हेतु एक आदर्श बन गए थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Justice Party was a Socio-Political party ~~by M.G. Ranade~~, that was successful in western & southern India (Bombay & Madras provinces)

Justice Party initiated a campaign for upliftment in the status of Dalits, Indirectly, it helped open ~~to~~ schools for them. It initiated Temple Entry ~~movem~~ demands. Justice Party also aligned with

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leaders like Sree Narayan Guru, Periyar & ~~And~~ Ambedkar in demanding separate electorate for Dalits.

In addition, Justice Party also raised the concerns for women. ~~M.G. Ranade~~ It helped set schools & colleges for women, and demands for equitable rights & suffrage extension were raised.

~~M.G. Ranade used~~ his ~~newspaper~~ Indu Prakash & his stint in Bombay

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~~legislative Council to forward the concern to the ruling authorities~~.

Thus, in this way, Justice Party led campaigns for affirmative action was instrumental in empowering the people. Various measures like Temple Entry Act of 1936, inclusion of Article 14, 15 & 16 in Constitution that called for Equality & Justice were directly or indirectly the outcome of Justice Party led movements.

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6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China. Examine.

कोरियाई प्रायद्वीप में हुआ युद्ध कोरिया के लिए विनाशकारी, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के लिए एक खोया हुआ अवसर तथा चीन के लिए एक निर्णायक क्षण सिद्ध हुआ। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Korean war was a post 2nd world war fought between Northern (communist) & Southern (~~Dem~~ Republicans) factions of Korea over the fate of a newly independent Korea, in the 1950s.

It had profound repurcussions impact on Korea.

→ It led to division of Korea along the 38th parallel & families were divided,

→ Millions of lives were lost, in a region that had already suffered Japanese colonial brutality

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since 1910.

→ The communist rule in North Korea was particularly despotic. Democratic rights were taken away. No elections were conducted. And even now, Poverty, Illiteracy, Malnutrition & Brutalities are arguably common.

→ The current Nuclear war + possibility of a Total destruction also looms because of it.

Missed Opportunity for USA

→ USA was unable to organise democratic elections in the region

→ North Korea, became a Communist state & a

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Russian satellite state

→ The US Army (also other countries) under General McArthur failed to capture the entire Korean peninsula & were soon countered by incoming Chinese troops.

→ The current tensions over a Nuclear North Korea ~~would~~ & possible ~~not~~ attack on US mainland would not have arisen had USA & Russia shown more composure.

Defining Moment for China

→ China ~~was~~ using 3 lakh soldiers was not only able to repel UN led forces nearing Chinese border, but also managed to push them to south of 38th parallel

→ It showcased the Chinese military might & was responsible for it being granted entry to UN Security Council as a Permanent Member.

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7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

म्यूनिख समझौते ने यूरोपीय देशों के बीच संबंधों में न तो शांति उत्पन्न की और न ही स्थिरता, अपितु यह तुष्टीकरण की एक ऐसी कार्यवाही सिद्ध हुआ जिसने युद्ध को अपरिहार्य बना दिया। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Munich Pact was a 1938 pact between Germany (under Hitler) & Britain (under Neville Chamberlain).

The intention was to arrive at a consensus to avoid any future wars. Germany desired annexation of Sudetenland of Checkoslovakia due to presence of ~~multiple~~ Germans majority in the region.

In Britain, it was felt that accepting such a demand would help to avoid

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war, increase Economic Ties with Germany, would help to tackle Communist USSR rise better, ~~Ptu~~ and it was believed that some of the demands of Germany were genuine. Additionally, Britain was plaguing under Great Depression, was economically crippled & the part, it was hoped, would buy it time. Overall, peace was the aim.

However, the ~~Opp~~ outcome was opposite. It was seen as an act of Appeasment that showed Hitler the weakness of Britain & France. It also

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highlighted that League of Nations' resolve to take tough measures were not backed by faith. It also highlighted, the Allied Powers disunity as USA was not a part of the talks.

Thus, Hitler saw it as an opportunity & used it to gradually advance his military ambitions. Thus, Rhine was militarised, conscription was reintroduced, Rome-Berlin axis was formed, alliance with Japan was sought, no attack treaty with Russia over Poland invasion was signed. Eventually, all this led to

allied forces becoming more anxious & after attack on Poland, WW2 resulted.

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8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से गांधीजी के अहिंसावादी दर्शन ने मार्टिन लूथर किंग जूनियर के तरीकों को प्रभावित किया। साथ ही अमेरिका में नस्लीय भेदभाव के बिना सभी लोगों के लिए नागरिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने में मार्टिन लूथर किंग के योगदानों एवं उपलब्धियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Gandhiji philosophy of Satyagraha & Truth, & Non-Violence & Passive Resistance in a courageous manner influenced Martin Luther King profoundly.

He used it to advance the demand of Civil Rights for blacks, and equal opportunities in 1950, America. Thus, even to the violent movements of whites

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supremacists such as Ku Klux Klans he did not prescribe revenge & retaliation. Instead, he opted for peace, tolerance. At the same time, he refused to back down & initiated a new urge in the civil rights movement, just as Gandhiji did with respect to the freedom struggle.

His contributions are immense such as, he made blacks a vocal force in USA, denial of civil rights against

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blacks such as in the Rosa Parks case, he actively raised voices, and helped in empowerment of blacks and other non-whites while maintaining respect & tolerance towards whites as well.

~~Such~~ This was instrumental in Blacks being given voting rights in 1950s. Suitable amendments in laws were made ~~&~~ ~~this~~ to accomodate Plurality.

Currently, when movements like Black Lives Matter, & white supremacist rallies are dividing America, we need another leader like Martin Luther to conjoin America.

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9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन के अतिरिक्त, त्रि-भाषा सूत्र भारत में भाषा की समस्या का समाधान करने की सरकार की नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Three language formula was developed under the Official Languages Act, 1966.

Provisions

1. English & Hindi was to be followed throughout government schools in India.
2. As a 3rd language, the ~~the~~ southern states were given freedom to choose their own.

The newly independent India ~~had~~ faced numerous language related issues such as the Question of Official language & led to chaos as seen in Andhra, Bombay,

Madras, Punjab region, etc.
In this light 2 main policies were used by the government to settle the disputes

1. Linguistic Reorganization

→ States ~~lit~~ were reorganised to maintain the contiguity of language in a region as recommended by State Reorganization Commission

→ Thus, Bombay provinces was divided into Maharashtra + Gujarat.

→ Madras Province → Tamil Nadu + Andhra

Similarly, reorganization in Punjab region was done. It helped in tackling the

growing crisis

2. 3 language formula

→ This was used to address the question of Hindi vs English debate.

→ Thus, Official language Act, 1963 adopted a conciliatory approach & it was decided to have Hindi + English + regional language in south (or a Southern language in North) to have greater tolerance for each other.

→ Plus, it was decided to continue English as an associate language for as long as Southern state wanted.

→ The twin approach increased diversity in India & unsurmed language issues again became a central problem in India.

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10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

भारत में असंगठित कामगारों के कल्याण हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। 'घरेलू सहायकों' द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में, उनके हितों की रक्षा करने हेतु अतिरिक्त उपायों की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Unorganised workers are those who have :-

i) Inadequate job security

ii) No social security benefits

iii) Working conditions are rigorous

Thus, they ~~do not~~ get relegated from the benefits of growth & development & are generally found in MSMEs.

Measures taken :-

1. Equal Renumeration Act, 1979 → equal wage to all
2. Article 43 of constitution to check against exploitation of labourers
3. Acts like Factories Act,

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Industrial Act, Domestic Violence Act, 2005, etc to ~~that~~ ~~of~~ promote welfare.

4. Economic measures
→ PM Rojgaar Protahan Yojana,
→ PM Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana
→ Atal Pension Yojana.

5. Trade Union are ~~allowed~~ promoted
6. Labour ~~law~~ Inspectors to implement labour laws.

Domestic Help refers to the people working as maids/servants inside a house & they also fall under Unorganised category.

Problem faced

1. Domestic violence
2. & Untimely & low wages.

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3. Harsh working conditions
4. Prevalence of Bonded labours
5. No social security benefits.
6. May be subject to Sexual Harassments.
7. No security of job.

While some measures like Domestic Violence Act, 2005; opening of Swadhar homes were taken up, but rising nuclear families & consequent more demand for Domestic Helps as well as rising sexual violence has led to need for more measures like :-

i) Expansion of social security benefits
ii) Taking help of NGOs to raise their demand
iii) Rehabilitation

iv) Transparency in working condition

Such steps would truly help in inclusive growth

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11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

भारत में मानसिक रुप से रोग ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया जाता रहा है उससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि मात्र नीतिगत उपाय ही उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Mentally ill people today make up about 15% of our population (Ministry of Health), and their share is only rising as a result of rising work pressure, nucleus families, urbanization, unhealthy food, drugs, etc.

Some policy measures like Mental Action Policy, Mental Action Plan 365 have been taken but they are not sufficient

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as mentally ill face multiple challenges like :-

1. Stigmatization of society continues
2. Suicide is on a rise & until recently even government outlawed it.
3. Policy benefits are inadequate due to shortage of Mental Hospitals, Psychatrists, mental health care professionals etc.
4. Even total funds (@ 0.04% of budget) pales in front of demand
5. Hence they suffer from multiple issues like Ostracization, Sexual abuse,

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families not supporting, etc.

In this light, the recent measure of ~~Mentally~~ Mental Health Bill, 2016 is a welcome measure as it creates a rights based approach, expands choices of patients, makes government duty bound to provide relief & helps in humane treatment. Also Niramya Bharat ~~But~~ Abhiyan & insurance scheme for mental health is a welcome step.

But, additional measures like raising Budgetary support, more private partnership, Mission mode campaigns, etc is required to truly

make ourselves mentally healthy.

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12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

विशिष्ट रूप से सुभेद्य जनजातीय समूहों (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups: PVTGs) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं उनकेद्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु किए गए उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

PVTGs are some of the most primitive tribes in our country.

Characteristics

1. They are economically most poor & engage in traditional occupations like Shifting Cultivation, foraging, etc.

2. Socially, literacy rates are extremely low, Malnourishment is high.

3. Culturally, they are classless societies who often live in Forests, e.g. Shopmen & Jarawas

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in Andaman

4. Many PVTGs do not have a fixed habitat & are on move.
5. Do not have written languages

Challenges faced

1. Economically poor & are suffering from Deindustrialisation of traditional occupations (eg. Asurs in Jharkhand)
2. Literacy rates are abysmally low.
3. Malnutrition is high & morbidity is high
4. Exploitation by Moneylenders (Dikus), forest officials, etc are high.
5. Intrusion by mining, deforestation tourism (eg. Jarawas in Andaman) are common.
6. As Xaxa committee shows,

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PVTGs are caught between government forces & Naxals in central ~~the~~ Indian region

7.

Measures taken

1. Debar commission was set up to ~~a~~ ~~bad~~ suggest progressive policies

2. National Development scheme ~~Mission~~ for PVTGs was set up as an umbrella scheme

3. FRA Act, 2006 → for conserving their rights

4. States like Jharkhand have come up with Innovative measures like PVTG Dakuya Yojana to expand food security

5. Eklavya School, 5th schedule

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13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

यद्यपि उपशहरीकरण अधिकांश शहरीकृत हो रहे देशों में एक सामान्य परिघटना है, किन्तु भारत के शहरी विकास के संदर्भ में यह अपेक्षाकृत प्रारंभिक चरण पर में हो रही है। इस विकास के अंतर्निहित कारणों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए भारतीय शहरों के लिए इसके द्वारा उत्पन्न की जा रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Suburbanisation refers to creation of ~~pr~~ sub-urban & peri-urban clusters & has been relatively rising especially around Metro cities.

Reasons

1. Rising pollution in city centers leads to a desire to live in less polluted outer areas.

2. Gentrification & rising housing costs in city centers

3. Better Transport facilities are

facilitating the shift

4. State government designating suburban areas as cities by themselves
(eg. Navi Mumbai & Greater Noida)

5. Rising urbanisation & migration → more pressure on cities.

6. Changing Economic models. Services sector has become more important which can be easily carried out even from far flung outer region

Challenges created

1. Conversion of agricultural land into non-agri

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uses has put more pressure on food security.

2. Has led to environmental concerns
   → eg. Deforestation
   → Reclaiming sea as in Navi Mumbai.

3. Has further expanded migration & urbanisation

4. Land aquisition issues are created.

5. Ultra large cities make management & administration more difficult.

14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

विविध भौगोलिक एवं मानव जनित कारकों ने ब्रह्मपुत्र घाटी को बारम्बार बाढ़ों हेतु अति संवेदनशील बना दिया है। इसके कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए तथा शमन के उचित उपाय सुझाइए।

Brahmaputra floods as recently seen in Assam has become a common occurrence in monsoon every year.

Causes

Geographical

1. Shallow depth of ~~Ho~~ Brahmaputra
2. It carries large volume of water
3. The river course keeps on modifying
4. Braided channels are seen which lead to flooding in large areas.

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5. Heavy rainfall in catchment region eg. in Arunachal, ~~High~~ Assam region, Meghalaya.

6. ~~Silt~~

Anthropogenic factors

1. Climate change & intensifying ~~more~~ extreme weather condition
2. Damification in Tibet region & erratic water outlets.
3. Inhabitation of people in the flood plains.
4. Rising concrete cover & more surface water run off
5. Clogged sewage drains.

Measures

1. Structural

i) ~~Flood~~ Embankments need to

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be constructed.

ii) Small check dams would help to store & regulate water better

iii) River water Interlinking on smaller level can help to distribute water better

iv) Dredging & desiltation of river water

Non-Structural measures

1. Afforestation along its banks
2. Flood Plain Zoning, Flood Proofing to minimise impact on Flood Plain
3. Rainwater Harvesting system to reduce surface Run-off
4. Collaboration with upper riparian States like China & Myanmar
5. Use of National Hydrology Project for a more systematic analysis.

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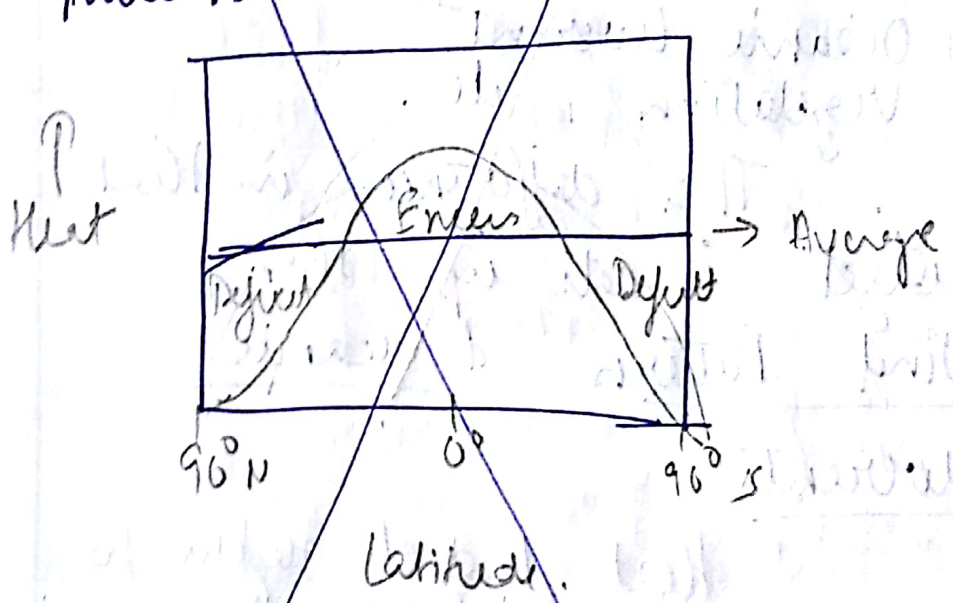
15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

पृथ्वी के ऊष्मा बजट का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड की निरंतर बढ़ रही सांद्रता इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है।

Heat Budget refers to the differential heating of the Earth's surface due to differences in Insolation patterns.



Thus, region near Equator face Excessive insolation & are warmer than average while polar region have

a heat deficit.

Similarly, local heat budget are determined by other factors like :—

i) Altitude → higher altitude → lower heat
ii) Topography
iii) Local winds
iv) Oceanic current
v) Vegetation, etc.

This difference in Heat Budget sets up the Wind Patterns & Oceanic Currents

Heat Budget refers to the amount of Solar Insolation received & that reflected. Thus, around, 50% of heat actually warms the earth. Around 35% is reflected

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by clouds, ice caps, etc.
Presence of greenhouse effect is useful in 'capturing' the heat being radiated away from earth.

Overall, earth remains in balance.

However, with rising Carbon, greenhouse effect is strengthening. Thus, more terrestrial heat is being trapped. As a result, total heat released is less that the total heat & insolation on earth.

Overall, it is causing a global warming.

16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

प्रायद्वीपीय भारत के वर्तमान अपवाह तंत्र को आकार प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख भूगर्भीय घटनाओं की एक रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिये। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि ऐसा क्यों है कि प्रायद्वीपीय नदियां नौवहन के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं लेकिन जलविद्युत उत्पादन को सुविधाजनक बनाती हैं।

Drainage system of Peninsular India is superimposed in nature & rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Narmada, originating from western & Eastern Ghats dominate it.

Geological events responsible

1. Formation of Western & Eastern Ghats due to Basaltic lava flow as India passed over Reunion Island hotspot.

This led to the origin of rivers from higher slopes.

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2. ~~The~~ Subsidence of western coasts meant that western flowing rivers from western ghats became much smaller.

3. Faulting & formation of rift valley in central India led to Narmada & Tapi rivers.

4. Tilt of Peninsular plateau ~~meant that~~ towards south east led to eastern flowing rivers like Godavari, Krishna.

Peninsular rivers are unsuitable for Navigation because :-

i) They are seasonal rivers with inadequate water to navigate in summer season.

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ii) Some peninsular river flows along deep gorges.

iii) Rivers width are narrow.

iv) Smaller rivers.

But, Hydroelectricity is facilitated because :-

i) Rivers courses are fixed.

ii) Large volume flow in smaller cross sectional area leading to higher rivers water pressure

iii) Dams are used to collect water and then direct to Hydroelectric plants.

~~Hence~~,

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17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार से सरकारी नीतियाँ औद्योगिक अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करती हैं। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

~~Go~~ Industrial location depend on numerous factors like availability of raw materials, water, labour, market, etc. But, govt. policies is one of the most important contributing factors that effect all other factors..

Role

1. Government policies like Tax Incentives, Accelerated Depreciation of Investment helps to provide financial ~~location~~ benefits. (Thus, Vietnam and Ireland with attractive taxes have led to

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surge in FDIs)

2. Government helps to provide other factors like Electricity, Water availability (through dams) (Hence, DVC → led to surge in Industries in Chotanagpur plateau)

3. Government helps to skill labours and provides conducive policy ~~and~~ security and connection ~~reach~~ with other countries market.
(Thus, Japanese JETRO & MITI were helpful in establishing industries like Electronics ~~in~~ and Automobiles in Japan)

4. Government can provide land (~~Hence~~ eg. SEZs with land & world class infrastructure)

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Steps taken by govt. for backward region

1. Laws like FERA Act, MRTP Act had special incentives for industries in Backward regions.

2. Special State plan → Tax cuts, Excise exemptions are provided (eg to Industries in Uttarakhand)

3. Under Planning model, state PSUs were planned in a manner that regional equity is provided (Hence, in state like Chattisgarh → Bauxite Aluminium & steel plants were set)

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18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

संक्षेप में बादल बनने की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही स्पष्ट कीजिए कि मौसम के पूर्वानुमान में बादल किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकते हैं।

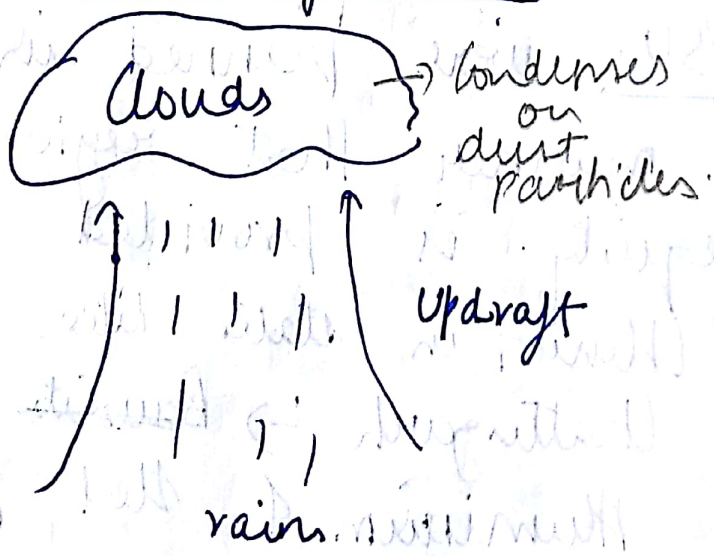
Cloud formation depends on multiple factors like

i) Pressure system that promotes updraft of wind

ii) Amount of water vapour in air

iii) Water holding capacity of clouds.

Cloud formation



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Solar Insolation leads to greater evaporation, and leads to updraft of ~~air~~ moisture laden air. When this ~~air~~ ~~to~~ moisture condenses on dust particles ~~air~~ as the air temperature cools, it leads to formation of clouds. This process continues as long as the water holding capacity of clouds are not breached.

Depending on water condensed, various types of clouds like Cirrus, Nimbus, Stratus & Cumulonimbus clouds are formed.

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Forecast ~~Clouds type~~

Type of clouds helps

1. to determine ~~the~~ and forecast the intensity of rainfall.

eg. → Cirrus clouds → little / no rainfall

→ Cumulonimbus clouds → Heavy rainfall.

2. Excessively accumulate clouds may also ~~be~~ lead to Cloudbursts & floods.

3. ~~The direction~~

3. It also help to determine temperature → eg. Cloudy nights are warmer.

Hence, National Monsoon Mission nightly focuses

on cloud cover as a parameter to predict ~~to~~ monsoon rains.

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19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

मृदा निम्नीकरण के सामाजिक-आर्थिक एवं पारिस्थितिक परिणाम दूरगामी प्रभाव डालने वाले होते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मृदा उर्वरता को पुनर्स्थापित करने एवं मृदा निम्नीकरण को रोकने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपाय सुझाइए।

Soil degradation is a phenomenon where the properties of soil degrade making it unfit for cultivation. Around 70% of Indian soil are currently undergoing some form of degradation (CSE)

Socio-economic consequence

1. Agricultural productivity declines.
2. Food security crises can erupt & malnourishment proliferates.
3. It may cause Desertification

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4. Ecological consequences

1. Forest cover may decline due to desertification
2. Soil ecosystem is hampered & species in soil like earthworms suffer
3. Degradation may intensify the use of fertilisers which would further decline soil health balance
4. Soil degradation may even cause more landslides & other disasters.

Measures required

1. Right agricultural practices such as Crop Rotation, Contour Ploughing,

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Strip cropping, Terrace farming

2. Balance in fertilizer use using Soil Health Card scheme, Neem Coated Urea expansion.

3. Checking overgrazing

4. Afforestation, social forestry to promoted

5. Use of Gypsum can be done to rejuvenate soil fertility

6. Soil needs to be kept fallow to reduce pressure.

7. Watershed Management measures such ~~schemes~~ under schemes like Integrated Wasteland Development Program (IWDP), RADAS is needed to ensure soil productivity & socio-economic

security can be maintained.

(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु संभावित आर्थिक क्षमताओं के दोहन के साथ ही पर्यावरणीय एवं जनजातीय चिंताओं के मध्य विवेकपूर्ण संतुलन की आवश्यकता है। भारत के द्वीपीय क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले खतरों को विस्तार से बताते हुए, उनके विकास के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में प्रस्तावित उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Island territories such as Andaman, Lakshadweep etc needs to balance a no. of concerns for holistic development.

Environmental concerns

1. Territories like Andaman & Nicobar are facing heavy coastal erosion. ~~Deforestation~~

2. Deforestation for tourism development & Defence platforms are being seen,

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3. Climate change concerns like rising water level, coral bleaching (threat to Lakshadweep)

4. Threat due to Oil leakages

Tribal Concerns

1. Recently, the honourable Supreme Court observed that Jarawas in Andaman & Nicobar islands have been badly affected by Tourism.

2. Similarly, ~~Dej~~ Shompens etc are ~~fact~~ facing a Cultural & language Existence Crisis (UNESCO)

Other concerns

1. Volcanic eruptions → eg: Barren islands.

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2 Security threat from other countries and issue of claiming sovereignty over islands. (eg. India - Bangladesh on some Sundarbans islands)

In this light, projects like Coastal Radar Project, aim to develop basic infrastructure in islands are helpful from environment & social point of view.

However, plans to magnify sea trade (Tayarmda), development of new air bases in Andaman & Nicobar may cause concern to local & environment.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	ABHIJEET SINHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22839
Center	Distance Learning	Date	11/10/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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VISION IAS™

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

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1. Centralising recruitment through an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate. 12.5X20=250

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

All India Judicial Services in a proposed All India Services that was legislated via 42nd Amendment of constitution, but it is yet to be notified.

It has some benefits like :-

i) It increases meritocracy based system

ii) UPSC based recruitment would enhance respect of the services & attract best talent

iii) It standardises entry in various courts across India

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iv) It helps in Professionalisation of lower (District) level judiciary

v) Better transparency would help check against aberrations of corruption & nepotism.

vi) Helps to fill vacancy (50% at HC level)

At the same time, judiciary today is plagued with multiple issues like executive - judiciary lack of coherence (NJAC issue), delays in court cases, accusations of transparency being inadequate, pendancy in cases, etc.

While pendancy can be tackled using more judges and transparency

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can improve, AITS raises other issues like :-

1. Encroachment of Executive in domain of Judiciary (against Article 50)

2. Standardisation may lead to one-size does not fit-all issue & flexibility reduces

3. May cause more delays in selecting judges due to procedural rigidities in selection

4. Could increase the work pressure on UPSC & delays in other recruitments.

Nonetheless, overall it a welcome suggestion. Although, it must be backed by greater transparency in overall judicial functioning & capacity addition for more effectiveness & to deliver true justice.

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Intra-party democracy refers to party workers being sovereign in deciding policy goals of a party.

However, Indian political system has been accused of Nepotism, Criminalisation & use of Money Power within a party & stifling voices of ordinary party workers.

Issues created because of this

1. Nepotism in Distribution of tickets denies true choices to voters. It leads to collusion,

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self aggrandising aims & reduces sanctity of political parties & election process.

2. Giving tickets to criminals rather than dedicated & deserving party workers → leads to use of Electoral Malpractices (like Rigging of voter, booth capturing) & stifles democratic ethos.
It also propagates Violence in society.

3. Tickets to richer candidates hurts the goal of Political empowerment of masses
It leads to excessive electoral expenditure (NCRWC → 20 times limit) & hurts free competition.
It also promotes use of money

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to 'buy' votes & hurts Honest Parties & candidates.

4. Similarly, granting of 'tickets' based on caste, ~~de~~ religion, creed, language, race lines leads to Vote Bank politics & violates the spirit of Section 123 of RPA Act.

5. Denial of ~~vot~~ proportionate 'tickets' to women (around 15%) sows a seed for gender discrimination in politics & society.

Hence, as Geeta Mukherjee committee & 2nd ARC point, reforming internal democracy is a must. Use of RTI using legislative backing to political parties can be a way to initiate such a change.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent budgetary proposal to merge various appellate bodies and some tribunals has a dichotomous impact.

Positives

Curbs overlapping work

→ It helps to reduce duplication of efforts by related tribunals eg. PFRDA & IRDP have a common regulatory goal

→ It also reduces the friction between regulators. eg. (CCI & RBI recently)

→ ~~Lessen~~ Lesser no. of regulators would enhance clarity

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among stakeholders & helps in Ease of Doing Business.

Reduces Expenditure

→ Multiple regulations ~~to~~ without proportionate work load ~~reduces~~ increases total unnecessary expenditure from the side of government. Hence, merger helps in directing money well.

Other benefits

→ Reduces the total Veto Points & pendancies can reduce.

→ Has been recommended by agencies like 2nd ARC

→ Would help in better monitoring by Parliament.

At same time, it raises multiple issues like:-

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1. It leads to accusation of encroachment of Executive into Regulatory work & reduces Independence of agencies.

2. The manner in which such an amendment was brought → using money bill has led to accusations of stifling opposition voices.

3. Merges may lead to decline in specialisation of agencies & tackling dedicated complex issues could be challenging

4. It reduces sanctity of Regulators due to possibility of Collusion with government & Regulatory Capture.

On a whole, some merger may be desired. But what is more important is

to enhance their Capacities, accountability & self-regulation to bring true empowerment

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers, for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election Commission is a bulwark of Indian democratic setup that was set using Article 324 of Constitution.

However current electoral laws like Representation of People Act are said to be inadequate because :-

1. They are silent about the Appointment procedure of Election Commissioners which remains opaque & under Executive control

2. Election Commissioners other than CEC do not enjoy a proportionate independence

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3. Election commission depends on state governments for officers, staffs and resources.

4. New challenges like local media based political campaigning, paid News proliferation, use of indirect tactics to distort voting, lack of clarity over (Parliamentary Secretary) issues like 'Hindutva', meaning ~~have led to~~ have been inadequately dealt.

5. Structural issues like NO Bar on being employed with government post retirement, needs more changes.

6. ~~Hence Elect~~ EC is forced to use Article 324 to countermand polls

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because of no clarity or clear cut provisions in case of use of money power in elections.

Hence, as 2nd ARC recommends, new reforms are required such as :-

1. More independence to Election Commissioners proportionate with EC
2. 3 member independent committee (PM + CJI + LOP) to appoint CEC
3. Capacity enhancement of EC ~~using~~ (Funds + Secretarial support + Dedicated staff + New technology like VVPAT)
4. Providing powers to annul membership of ~~d~~ politicians to EC
5. Clarifying Parliamentary secretary,

Simultaneous election issue.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुन: परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Parliamentary Privileges are provided under Article 105 of Constitution. They are of 2 types → Collective Privilege (eg. Privilege motion) & Individual Privilege (eg. exemption from arrest during session)

Privileges have helped in:-

1. Providing greater Freedom of Expression (Article 19) to Parliamentarians.

2. It helps to check against 'Tyranny of Unelected' (eg. Judicial Overreach)

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3. Allows a conducive & free debate to construct most optimal policies in lines with Democratic ethos.

4. Privileges like meeting in secrecy are needed to legislate over sensitive issues

5. Some privileges like exemption from arrest protects from Executive overreach

However, as the recent Karnataka legislature use of Privileges to ~~arrest~~ prosecute 2 journalists show, it has its own cons such as :-

1. It can be used to stifle Freedom of Expression (Article 19(1)(a)) especially of media

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2. It violates the spirit of Article 14 and Article 15 for equality of all.

3. It leads to conflict of interest where Parliamentarians become their own judge.

4. It can be used arbitarily & violate Right to life & Dignity of Individuals (Article 21)

5. Subjectivity in its use can lead to legislative Overreach.

While, Article 105 has been upheld in the M Sharma Case, we need to codify some provisions of it as done in Australia to prevent misuse. Similarly, appointing of Ethics Comissiones (2nd ARC) in Parliament

may help to check against misuse & would ensure true freedom is upheld.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Extrajudicial killing refers to the process of killing accused criminals without necessary approval by law.

Such an approach is violative of Article 14 of Constitution and Rule of law (no citizen can be punished except in manner described by law) and violates Article 21 of constitution.

Government has been accused of lethargic approach towards extrajudicial killings. This is seen in

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way fake encounters are seen. As the ~~Judic~~ honourable Supreme Court observed in AFSPA case, extrajudicial killings are becoming a norm.

In some cases, government has itself been accused of fake encounters to polarise society ~~and~~ for political gains.

Further, huge delays are seen in taking action against Policemen/agencies indulging in such crimes (eg. Bhagalpur case is yet to be solved)

Also, government has been accused of paying inadequate attention to violence in Jails by Policemen and as NCRB

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data shows, conviction rates in such offences are abysmally low.

Hence, Judiciary has issued some guidelines recently

1. Every Encounter death would be investigated
2. No impunity under AFSPA would be provided if encounters are found fake.
3. It has asked to clearly differentiate between a peaceful meeting & terrorist strikes
4. has said 'Democracy is the norm'
4. In Bhatinghas Chauhan case, SC clarified that even a prisoner under death penalty has human rights under Article 21 that needs to be protected.

Hence, recommendation of Justice Verma Committee needs to followed with regard to AFSPA.

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7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 (रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016) को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate Act, 2016 is a Model Act by center to restructure the Construction industry & Real Estate with Provisions like maintaining Escrow account, changes in plan layouts only after approval of 2/3rd buyers, restrictions on advertisements, maintaining websites, ~~etc~~ Regulator (RERA), etc.

Rationale

1. As CAG showed, Corruption & Black Money in real estate is one of the highest
2. lack of Transparency, &

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Accountability is seen.

3. Accusations of unilateral termination of contract by builders, charging exorbitant fees, diverting project money, duping consumers are seen.

4. At same time, delays in permits, license raj that promotes crony capitalism are seen in Construction Industry hurting Ease of Doing Business.

Customer confidence increases because :-

1. Provisions like website maintenance increase transparency.
2. Regulator presence will act as an assurance against malafide.
3. Restrictions on pre-approval

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advertisement, sale on basis of carpet area, escrow account maintenance, payment of penal interest rates in case of default / delay by builders reduces anxiety.

Hurdles remaining

1. It is only a Model Act, & as of May, 2017 only 13 states had adopted it.
2. Inter-state differences in models are seen.
3. ~~Bill~~ Act is silent about corruption related issues.
4. Without sensitisation from public, duping may continue.
5. The bill ~~provision~~ does not provide time limits on execution.

Nonetheless, it's a welcome step & should be followed by Benami Properties Bill to reduce corruption in the area.

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

water comes under State list in the 7th schedule of constitution. However, recently, Mihir Sen Committee has asked to move it to Concurrent list

It will help in solving many governance related issues like :-

1. Integrated water basin approach can be followed to distribute the proceeds of a river water.
2. It would help in Politicization of inter-state disputes over water & Reconciliation of ~~Water~~ Dispute Resolution would

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be made easier.

3. It could help in streamlining the issue of Inter-State waterways and canal system & constitutional crisis such as that posed by Satluj-Yamuna canal can be avoided.

4. International water related grievances (such as Teesta with Bangladesh) can be tackled in a better way.

5. Greater power to centre may help in providing for water framework Bill, and rights of safe, clean water to all. Currently, the Bill is only a model bill.

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6. It also aids in better policy formulation related to Multi-purpose Inter state Irrigation projections (~~like~~ and River Interlinking. If disputes (like Narmada) can be avoided.

At same time, it may lead to greater infringement in domain of Water, ~~has~~ violates federal Ethics, and can lead to subversion of interests of State with different party than at centre. Also, issues of water-tax on arise. Hence, Punchhi commission has recommended against such a movement.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यकारी संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

~~Political~~ The democratic setup in India is founded on the base of a: Democratic leadership & a Meritocratic Bureaucracy and their synergy ensures greater development.

A However, conflict are increasingly rising between the two :-

1. Premature Transfer of Civil Servants are seen usually due to divergent interests (2nd ARC → 50% IAS have less than 1 year tenure)
2. Conflict between Secretaries

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} Departments and Ministers are seen over nature of advice & exact accountability of each.

3. As 2nd ARC shows, infringement of Political executive in domain of civil services are seen (&) creating confusion & overlap (eg. Appointing District-In-Charge Ministers).

4. Issues can arise also because of divergent solutions to a problem, being long term goals vs short term goals, etc.

Healthy relationship between the 2 is Sine-Qua-Non for :-

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1. It leads to greater collaboration which enhances efficiency of execution.
2. It helps in bureaucrats to maintain professionalism & give advice without fear or favours
3. It improves congenial work environment that has psychological benefits.
4. leads to greater stability of tenure which helps in maintaining work standards.
5. It leads to clear distinguishing between accountability of political executive & civil servants that leads people to become true sovereign.

Hence, having a Civil Services Board, Outcome-Output framework for accountability of each becomes crucial.

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs are civil society organization outside the domain of government.

However, in spite of that they have played a key role in Indian politics as seen by :-

1. NGOs & Political Parties ~~are~~ often work in association. NGOs act as Pressure Groups to raise demand from Parties, & lobby them & help them to get elected.

2. NGOs sometimes raise direct demands for Political transformation. eg. India

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Against Corruption (NGO) spearheaded Lokpal demand.

3. NGOs mobilise civil society & that increases accountability of political system.
eg. Nation Campaign for People's Right to Information helped RTI to be formed.

4. They work with government in achieving development goals
eg. Help Age India works with Ministry of Social Justice to advance welfare of aged.

5. NGOs help in shaping Voting ~~Pa~~ Pattern by modifying ideologies of people.

6. NGOs efforts in religious

where bridges gap between citizen & religions.

7 lastly, they allow common citizen to be part of Development industry & empowers them, true to the spirit of Democracy (eg. NGO led Bank linkage programs)

At same time, unlike USA, NGOs in India are less organised. Hence, in India, they are not recognised as 4th pillar of democracy. Plus, they have also been accused of corruption (Srijan Scam), subverting development goals, etc.

Nonetheless, they truly help in enriching Democracy

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India's urbanisation at about 32% is lower than the world standards. However, the growing increment in the urbanisation rates, skewed urbanisation to a few mega cities like Delhi and rising issues like slums, Disease, Crime, Gentrification has raised concerns.

Issues of governance in cities

1. Urban local Bodies (74th amendment) face ~~adequate~~ shortage of funds (revenue < 1% of GDP.)

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2. Interference by state Governments remain high (e.g. Municipal Commissioner appointment)
3. Lack of adequate capacity with ULBs (as seen in recent MCD strikes)
4. Allegations of corruption within ULBs.
5. Inadequate representation of Businesses in ULBs.
6. lack of standardisation → different states follow different criteria.
7. Devolution of powers is incomplete (all the 18 jurisdictions under 12th schedule → yet to be done)
8. Weak representation of common people as large city sizes leads to Centralisation.

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Measures required

1. 2nd ARC → recommends Ward Sabha creation to empower & give voice to common people.
2. Businesses needs to be represented in ULBs
3. To enhance financial empowerment → Using properties tax, monetization of land resources, Municipal Bonds be done.
4. As group of secretaries recently recommended, there is a need to Professionalise municipal staff base.
5. Direct election of mayor may be explored.
6. Greater devolution of power as in Kerala should be done.

A holistic approach would increase Decentralization & would make cities dynamos of sub-federalism.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social Boycott refers to Ostracization of people from certain communities/backgrounds.

In India, this is seen in the way Khap Panchayats in Haryana & Gaviks in Maharashtra have used power indiscriminately to boycott people.

It should be seen as a criminal offense because :-

1. It violates Article 14, 15 & 17 of constitution and is an indirect form of Untouchability

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2. It impinges upon Right to Live with Dignity of Individuals.

3. It sets the seed for communal divisions & propagates riots & crimes (as seen in Muzaffarnagar)

4. It leads to abuse of power with few individuals and hurts Rule of law

5. Social Boycotts impinges upon Right to freedom of Individuals (eg. Boycott of consenting couples)

6. It creates disharmony & may even lead to Panchayat sanctioned crimes (such as honoring)

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In this light, ~~they~~ the recent Maharashtra Boycott Bill is a welcome act that criminalises Boycott offense.

However, it also needs to check against more silent forms of discrimination (like denying houses to North Eastern people). Plus, sensitisation of society needs to follow up to raise changes from within societies.

Such holistic changes would advance true freedom & justice in our country.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human Trafficking refers to the process of traffick of individuals from 1 place to another ~~as~~ against their wishes, usually for Slavery.

It has emerged as a serious issue as seen by :-

i) Rising Trafficking in Tribal ~~reso~~ regions.

ii) Trafficking to other countries like Bangladesh & Middle East.

~~iii)~~ It is on a rise due to :-

i) Low Sex Ratio and finding a way to locate Brides.

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ii) Open Borders with other countries. (Bangladesh, Nepal)

iii) Complicit involvement of Politicians. (eg. arrest of a recent minister in Jharkhand)

iv) lack of literacy & prevalance of poverty.

v) lack of dedicated ~~an~~ umbrella laws. creates multiplicity & confusion

vi) International collaboration is weak & it leads to delays in Extradition & Victim become further victimised.

Thus, there is a need for greater purposeness in action. While recent

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steps like Trafficking Bill, 2016, setting up of homes like Swadhar are welcome, additional measures are required such as:-

1. Better sensitization of border personnels & using technologies like CCTV cameras to check human smuggling.
2. Collaboration with NGOs like ~~Yuva~~ YUVA, Bachpan Bachao Andolan
3. Having a dedicated District Child Protection Force
4. State level collaboration for quick repatriation.
5. Setting up of more Swadhar like homes.
6. Sensitizing people especially Tribals

Such steps would ~~be~~

be real help in executing the spirit of Article 23 of Constitution

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Teaches education is the core problem for issues like Declining Education Outcomes (ASER) because :-

1. ~~As, recent~~ Teachers themselves are unqualified, as seen by recent Bihar TET results where 90% teachers failed.

2. Justice Verma Committee observed high corruption levels in teaches education levels.

3. ~~Gen~~ As TSR committee showed, Around 60% of

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teachers lack dedicated TET requirements. This problem is particularly intense for Contractual Teachers.

4. Shortage of Teacher Training Institutes are seen.

5. Weak teacher education also leads to complementary issues like Rising Absenteism of teachers.

At same time, this remains one of the problem. And other serious concerns like Inadequate Budgetary support (Kothari Commission), 10 lak teacher shortage, teachers being 'diverted' to

Other roles like Election conduction are equally responsible.

In this light, the recommendations by High Powered Committee to have more stringent Entry Tests for Teachers, focussing on more ~~Evaluator~~ Teachers Educators, setting up more Teacher training institutes, collaborating with Private schools to skill their teachers, laying an evaluation framework etc is crucial to correct the failure. This is important to transform Indian education

ecosystem & TSR committee recommendations (B.Ed compulsory) needs to be adopted fast

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों का संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent order by honourable SC in Rajesh Sharma case to have a screening mechanism in form of family welfare committees, involving civil society ~~is~~ has been a controversial judgement.

On one hand it reduces the growing ~~incidences~~ incidences of frivolous cases (as seen by only 15% conviction rates), involves civil society in Mediation

process & ~~&~~, reduces Judicial Burden & Pendency & helps in creating a Gender Neutral norm.

On the other hand, it has been criticised because:-

1. It institutionalises the myth that low conviction rates imply misuse. Instead, it is probably because of midway mediation, pressure from families to withdraw cases & because of lapses in Criminal Investigation system. Hence, checks victimises the women.

2. It would create unnecessary

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delays & could lead Husband to abscandon.

3. Privatisation of justice violates Rules of law (Article 14)

4. Lack of Privacy may deter genuine victims from coming forward.

5. It may lead to abuse of power by family welfare committees.

6. The decision has been accused of judicial overreach

Hence, although there is a need to differentiate between genuine case & myths, this must be ensured that genuine case don't become victimised, As Article 15(3)

says, promotion of women interests needs to be a norm

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India and USA convergence on Defence has grown as seen by :—

i) India is now a Major Defence Partner of USA.

ii) India ratified LEMOA Treaty & White Shipping Agreement with USA

iii) USA is now the largest defence weapon supplies to India

iv) Military Exercises like Malabar have grown.

v) Defence Trade & Technology ~~Signed~~ Initiative for Technology Exchange was ratified.

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Significance

It leads to a departure from India's NAM based approach that was isolationist. It also indicates shift away from Russia. And it indicates USA's desire to cooperate with India more in Afghanistan and in South China Sea (Pivot to Asia)

It also signifies growing collaboration between 2 largest democracies especially on issues like Terrorism & China.

Implications

1. The now defunct Strategic Quadrilateral (India - USA - Japan + Australia) may be restarted to contain China.

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2. India will gain from more competition in Defence weapons & better Technologies.

3. It could dissuade China from aggressive ambitions against India.

4. It may alienate Russia & the counter axis of Russia - Pakistan - China may multiply.

5. Naval exercises help in Confidence Building &, Disaster Relief & Anti-Piracy operations

6. Growing role of India in Afghanistan could help check against Terrorism.

Nonetheless, India should be wary of USA pushing India to provide for

troops in global geopolitical wars.

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, रूप और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Peacekeeping missions refers to using forces to pacify the warring factions and maintain peace.

India has remained one of the earliest contributors to UNPKF.

Thus, Indian troops helped maintain peace in Congo, Sudan and other parts of world.

Even now, with around 8,500 soldiers, Indian soldiers are one of the

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largest contingents and more than double the total peacekeeping forces of Permanent 5 UN SC countries.

Even now, ~~South~~ countries like South Sudan, have large Indian contingent of Peace Keeping Forces.

In addition, India has also helped by non-military ways to maintain peace such as:-

i) India was the chair country in mediating between North Korea & South Korea

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ii) after Korean war, Providing Military Doctors & Observers. Thus, Indias efforts have remained consistent.

At same time, India has opposed any use of Indian forces to 'Peace-Making', by using Aggressive tactics

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India - Africa partnership is an age - old friendship that began in colonial times, matured by NAM treaty & has risen since.

It has twin goals :-

1. African development

→ Indian investment made up 70 billion $ in the last decade & has helped in its growth & development

→ India provides soft loans, concessional grants

→ Soft Diplomacy measures like training 'Solar Mamas'

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are used.

2. Indian Development objectives

i) India finds African resources like vast land reserves, Gold in Ivory Coast, Uranium in Nigeria, crude oil in South Sudan vital for Indian economic interests

ii) Africa is a growing Market & Indian companies business depends on it. In past, it helped our Generic medicines to become 'Pharmacy of the poor'

iii) Politically, African countries can help in UNSC Permanent seat.

iv) Africa is vital to goals on anti-piracy, containing China (Djibouti base), role of Make In

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India's defence platforms, etc.

Initiatives taken

1. India Africa ~~Arch~~ Summits are held periodically
2. Recently, India invited Africa Development Bank summit in India
3. Alignment with countries like South Africa in IBSA, BRICS
4. Project Mausam & Indian Ocean - Rim Summit for cultural ties.
5. Recent proposal of Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.
6. Loans, grants, extensions

At same time, it is crucial that India tackles growing racism against Africans to further develop our relations.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of International law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

ICJ is one of the 6 Organs of United Nations. It plays an important part in upholding international laws as it helps to resolve State - state disputes. Hence, even recently ICJ was instrumental in 'delaying' Kulbhushan Yadav's execution.

Further, ~~multi~~ multinational judges helps in Harmonising understanding of each other laws.

ICJ was instrumental in resolving disputes in a peaceful manner [eg. Kishanganga

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water dam issue)

However, ICJ has been accused of being ineffective as it depends on UN Security Council to sanction for Prosecution. It has failed to avert wars like Israel - Jordan war. And its records against Permanent 5 nations has been accused of being 'Partial'.

India was a founding member of UNO and ICJ.

India accepts the jurisdiction of ICJ as

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recently seen in Kulbhushan Yadav case.

However, India has defined the following exceptions to ICJ's jurisdiction :-

i) ICJ jurisdiction does not extend to Indian ~~multinatio~~ multilateral treaties especially over NPT.

ii) It does not extend to bilateral treaties with Commonwealth countries.

iii) Nor to Acts of War.

Nonetheless, India provides support to ICJ. And even now, an Indian judge makes up one of the 9 judges of ICJ.

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor is a proposed Economic Corridor covering United States, India & other Asian countries.

Benefits

1. It would help to expand trade & investment between India & USA.

2. It would reduce trade diversion due to TPP.

3. It could act as an alternative to Chinese OBOR

4. It could check against Chinese aggressive interests.
5. and counter Chinese 'String of Pearls'
6. It would strengthen Indian relations with East Asia (Act Asia Policy) as well as with USA.
6. It could boost the complementary project of Asia - Africa corridor
7. Make in India can be boosted.

Criticism

1. It could undermine Indian strategic autonomy (would alienate Russia.

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2. US could push for stringent economic conditions like 'TRIPS+' with focus on stringent labour, environment laws that could hurt India.

3. Feasibility of such a corridor is difficult due to vast geographical distances

4. Participation of other Asian nations with which India has trade deficit may worsen India's BoP

5. It may ask for heavy fiscal expenditure from Indian side.

Thus, while the idea is welcome, a feasibility analysis needs to be done first.

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